

THE PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

VOL. XLVIII.—ED. L. BLUE, Publisher.

PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., O., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900.

\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.—NO. 18

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REYNOLDS MILLS, MAUMEE, OHIO.

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Proprietors.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Wood county, O., are requested to meet in delegate convention at Bowling Green, Ohio, on Tuesday, August 7th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate the following county officers, to-wit:

Sheriff.
Recorder.
Commissioner.
Infirmary Director.

The basis of representation for the several wards, precincts and townships will be one delegate for every ten votes and fraction of five or more cast for George K. Nash for governor in 1899. The various precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates to-wit:

Bloom—Bairdstown, 7; Bloomdale, 17; Cygnet, 9; Jerry City, 6.
Bowling Green—1st ward 19; 2d ward 13; 3rd ward 15; 4th ward 14.
Center, 14; Freedom 19; Grand Rapids 19.

Henry—Hammansburg 5; N. North Baltimore 19; S. North Baltimore 19.
Jackson 23; Lake—Milbury 7; Moline 12.

Liberty—East 19; west 13.
Middleton—Dunbridge 7; Haskins 13.
Milton—North 13; south 7.

Montgomery—Bradner 16; Freeport 26; Hisingun, 9.
Perry—North 11; south 7.
Perrysburg—North 13; east 4; west 15.

Plain 15.
Portage—East 7; south 8; west 8.
Ross 8.
Troy 10.
Washington 13.
Webster 12.
Weston 20.

Total number delegates, 520.
Necessary to choose, 261.

F. J. BRAND,
Chairman.

G. A. REPASS,
Secretary of Central Com.

Bowling Green, June 28th, 1900.

Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. A. R. Champney Druggist.

AT THE CASINO.

Ezra Kendall heads the List of Attractions.

The Casino's headliner for next week is one which the management takes a special pride in announcing. It is that of the famous Ezra Kendall, the acknowledged greatest of all monologists in a new and original "dialogue with himself." The fact that the talk is original with, and delivered by Mr. Kendall is sufficient to warrant that this act alone would be worth going out to see. Other notable attractions are DeHollis & Valora, world renowned comedy jugglers; John and Maud Allison, late with the "What Happened to Jones" Co., presenting their original skit "How Foolish;" Lizzie N. Wilson, German dialect; the four acrobatic Nelson sisters; Stanley & Wilson, musician and Murphy & Andrews, high class singing and comedy.

The coming week Manager Burt will present Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, who have a comedy, "The Half Way House," and which the professional people claim is the greatest success of the present season. It is from the pen of Ezra Kendall and will be of peculiar interest owing to Mr. Kendall's presence here this week.

Unless food is digested quickly it will ferment and irritate the stomach. After each meal take a teaspoonful of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and will allow you to eat all you need of what you like. It never fails to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to take. A. R. Champney, Druggist.

PRAIRIE DEPOT

Sustains Heavy Fire Loss

Entire Business Portion of Town Wiped Out.

On Thursday evening last the village of Prairie Depot sustained a second great loss by fire within the past six months.

The fire started in the Loudenslager restaurant and in two hours time the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of two buildings, was wiped out by the flames.

How the blaze started is unknown, and before the bucket brigade could render any service the restaurant building was entirely destroyed, the fire communicated to adjoining buildings, and in a short time the whole business portion of the town was in flames.

Many of the losers in this fire were also victims of the fire of January last. The losses as reported in the Sentinel are as follows:

G. B. Loudenslager, restaurant, loss \$400.
Thomas Carman, one story building used by Loudenslager, \$200.

Joe Gabriel, tailor shop, residence up stairs, \$500.

Thomas Carman, Gabriel building, \$400.

L. Newcomer's block, \$2,000, occupied by the following firms:

Hathaway & Helman, dry goods, loss, \$5,000.
L. Newcomer, hardware, loss, \$4,000.

L. Newcomer & Son, grocery, loss, \$3,000.

G. B. Loudenslager Sr., bakery, loss, \$2,000.

T. J. Chilcote, furniture, residence second story, loss, \$10,000.

Harry Messer, drugs, loss, \$2,000.
Dr. Baker, dentist, \$200.

G. B. Loudenslager, residence, \$200.
Seven business rooms owned by Judge S. A. Angus, \$5,000; occupied as follows:

Graham & Fike, law office, \$400.
H. C. Frisbie, shoes, \$200.

H. B. Stone, jewelry, \$2,000.
Mrs. Lucy Fike, milliner, \$200.

Nicola Azar, candies & fruits, \$200.
Bartlett Bros., butchers, \$300.

Oil Well Supply Co., \$4,000.
R. Miller, household goods, \$200.

Weaver building, \$200.
Dr. Brooks' office, \$200.

Fred Harmon, barber shop, \$200.
C. B. Diver's building, \$2,000.

A. F. Bassey & Co., general store, \$3,000.
S. A. Angus, residence, \$1,200.

National Supply Co., \$4,000.
Dorn & Son, hardware, \$4,000.

David Lusk, butcher, \$200.
Damage to other property (estimate), \$2,600.

The total loss, according to the above, is \$57,200, which is covered about half by insurance.

Cure for Cholera Infantum—Never Known to Fail.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwater, Ohio. For sale by C. P. Champney.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The H. & W. Waists are the Best.

Ladies should remember that an article of feminine wearing apparel that is popular and the best, will always be imitated, but the H. & W. Waists for girls, boys, misses, young ladies and ladies have no equal on the market. The DeBoise Waist Company operates two of the largest factories in the world and the H. & W. underwaists are known and recognized as the best waists on the market. Other firms have attempted to imitate them and purchasers should be careful to look for the trade mark on each waist purchased—H. & W.—None genuine without this mark. The leading stores in all parts of this country are supplied with these goods. George C. Batcheller & Co., are the Exclusive Selling Agents of the United States and Canada.

LAKESIDE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Of \$55,000 To be Collected at Once.

At a meeting of the Lakeside board of trustees held July 3, in Fostoria, the subscription of \$55,000, for Lakeside, was canvassed and found to have been completed, and therefore all subscriptions are now due.

A committee of Drs. H. C. Jamison and E. Persons and Secretary J. C. Roberts was appointed to supervise the collection of the amounts subscribed. Pastors are requested to act as forwarding agents and collect and forward as indicated above all subscriptions in their charges. List of subscribers will be sent them by Secretary Roberts.

The Lakeside grounds are open and well attended. The assembly begins July 12 and camp-meeting on August 10.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES

William Scar Wants \$5,000 for his Wife's Affections.

A petition abounding in sensational charges was filed in common pleas court to-day, in which William Scar sues Emanuel Lower, of Hammansburg, for \$5,000 damages for alleged alienation of his wife's affections. About a month ago Mrs. Scar filed divorce proceedings against her husband, in which she charges him with drunkenness and failure to provide. Mr. Scar seems to be getting back at her with a vengeance.

—We have ten bicycles left, of which you can take your choice, at a very low price. WM. S. SCLER. 185

Probate Court Jurors.

The following jurors were drawn for the July term of probate court:

John Shoup, Portage township; Peter Loaz, Grand Rapids township; Levi Wooster, Henry township; J. H. Ward, Milton township; O. C. Grover, Center township; George W. Downs, Milton township; William English, Plain township; Adam Amos, Portage township; Amos Dewese Jr., Weston township; B. W. Purdy, Center township; A. J. Van Wormer, Henry township; W. P. King, Henry township.

Did Big Business.

The business done by the Belt line railroad on the 4th of July, was the largest single day's passenger traffic ever handled by the road, an evidence that the Perrysburg celebration was a good thing for the road.

Not an accident of any nature occurred, and the service was so perfect that Manager Denman posted a personal letter to the employees of the company, expressing his thanks for the skill and good judgment displayed in the management of the day's business. When it is known that over 9,000 passengers were carried, it will be seen that the men certainly earned the praise given them.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists.

Transfers.

Paul Fearing to William H. Meggison; 120 acres in Weston township 18

Emma Baker to Ella L. Sawyer; 1 acre in Milton township, \$280.

F. M. Young to R. S. Patty; 80 acres in Weston township, \$5,600.

B. P. Piper to J. C. Morris; 2 lots in Perrysburg, \$4,000.

Lorrie Thompson to H. T. Deverna; 1 lot in Dunbridge, \$30.

W. E. Dowling to Susan Lockhart; 1 lot in Freeport, \$1,200.

Thomas N. Bierly et al to Charles Thayer, 100 acres in Troy township, \$8,000.

Emma M. Genson to Henry Apel, 1 lot in Haskins, 50.

Milton St. Clair to E. J. Ury, 1 lot in Bradner, 50.

E. J. E. Kuhlman to W. M. Wickham, 1 lot in Pemberville, \$800.

T. S. Carman to Anna Solomon, 12 acres in Montgomery township, 3,000.

Mary Hooton to George Oates, 55 acres in Washington township, 3,850.

Prize Eating Contest.

"They had an eating contest the other night at Pin Hook schoolhouse." "Who won?"

"Ben Splutters—he ate nine head of cabbage."

"Didn't it make him sick?"

"No. He just took a spoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. That prevents Stomach Trouble of any kind, hey say."

At C. P. Champney's

PATRIOTIC ADDRESS

Delivered by F. Eugene Rheinfrank at Perrysburg.

Today we are all Americans. Political and social discord is cast aside; capital and labor have laid down their arms; township, county and state jealousies are forgotten; religious differences are unthought of, and the impulse stirring the breast of every citizen is the one grand impulse to glorify our republic. After a year fraught with events of war and diplomacy, with party and factional fights; with charges and counter charges; with adverse criticisms of every character and description; with personal and business interests which have at times completely diverted their thoughts from national affairs, the American people are again ready to bury their strife for a day at least; and imbued with a common and sincere patriotism, they proudly contemplate the development of their country from its inception down to the present time.

But the conflict in our political sphere we need not, we should not, deprecate. It is the making of the citizen, the statesman, the warrior; it is the life blood of republican institutions; it is the very soul of a healthful national development. Yet we halt the day when we can gather around the same wigwag in our Indian valley and smoke the pipe of political, social and industrial peace. Although our minds may be immediately directed toward the details of the celebration, yet back of all this, sublimely overshadowing all, is the glorious spirit of Independence Day. It is the day when Old Glory reflects the same image in every eye, when the drum-beat and the national anthem find the same echoing response in every heart. It is the day when we form the high determination that the standard of American citizenship shall be elevated, that the fame of American soldiery shall remain untarnished.

The events leading up to and the circumstances surrounding the Declaration of Independence are familiar to all. It would be beyond my purpose and perhaps beyond the scope of a modern 4th of July speech to reiterate the details of the struggle between our forefathers and the power of Great Britain. Not that we no longer recognize the daring deeds and the heroic sacrifices of that war; not that we have relaxed our veneration for the soldier of the Revolution; not that the sublime character and the military genius of Washington no longer appeal to us; not that we tire of the recital of those achievements which made good the Declaration of Independence. No, fellow citizens, not that! But filled with a sense of our solemn duty to do something in our own age and generation, and inspired indeed, by all that has gone before us, we occupy our thoughts with events more nearly touching our own time.

However, as the influence of the beginning of our republic has gone on, and as this day is primarily the celebration of that beginning, I would dwell for a moment upon the general effect of the war of the Revolution. When the smoke had cleared from the guns on Bunker Hill, when the first great battle was fought, democracy felt for the first time that she could stand against the armies of Europe—that independence was not a hopeless task. The cannon which drove the patriots from the field of battle was the cannon which heralded the birth of a republic. Despair of successful resistance to British tyranny was succeeded by visions of liberty, by the awakening of a new hope and a new faith in the breasts of a downtrodden people. And finally at Yorktown, the great work which we celebrate on Independence Day, was finished.

Out of the blood, the courage, the sacrifice, the martyrdom of thousands whose only crime was the desire to be free men, a nation was born—a nation whose cardinal doctrine was that all men are equal and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. That war did more in seven years for the cause of human freedom than had been done by monarchial Europe in centuries. Privileges, orders, bastilles, crowns and nobility went down before the awful storm. The revolution marked the beginning of an era when the masses were to raise their heads to an equality with the classes. It meant that democracy, which had for ages been under the ruins of republicanism, had been resurrected and had again demanded recognition. A career was opened to talents whereby men arose from the workshops, the factories, the farms, the professions, and by sheer merit had their names placed upon the scroll of fame. Ambition became the occupant of the lonely hut, the log cabin and the tanner's shop, and from these castles of common people sprang forth some of the greatest geniuses of this or any age. Thus, fellow citizens, the forces which were let loose by our Revolution you could continue without end.

Our republic, regarded from the standpoint of influence, cannot be circumscribed by human minds. We can only celebrate and pay reverence to its cornerstone—the Declaration of Independence.

In its broad interpretation I believe that the celebration of the 4th of July comprises all of this—aye more than this! It means the celebration of the successful outcome of every crisis in our history. In this development the most critical period of the century was undoubtedly the days of '61 and '65. I believe that this day cannot be properly celebrated without a tribute to the soldiers and sailors who wore the blue under Abraham Lincoln.

I appreciate the difficulty in estimating the stupendous undertaking which was before the north. It is true that we, who did not live prior to or during the civil war can gather some ideas

from books and newspapers, but not until we have heard from the lips of those brave men who still remain among us, can we justly appreciate the patriotic work which was so nobly undertaken and so valorously accomplished. We can well feel that the age for great men and great deeds has passed; that we who are today about to assume our share in the burdens and responsibilities of government, have been born perhaps at too late a day. In speaking thus, I am not unmindful of the imminent danger of war with foreign powers. Who can place a foreign war upon the same footing with our civil war? Who can say that the war with England in 1812, the war with Mexico in 1848, or the war with Spain in 1897, possessed the same grade of difficulties as the war of 1861?

Please do not misunderstand me in this. I would be the last to disparage the deeds of any of these wars. I would be the last to attempt to detract from the glory earned in our war against Spain. The cause and the deeds are already enrolled. It is beyond the power of any man to substitute sham and cowardice for what the world knows to be lofty motive and dauntless courage. The American soldiers and sailors did what there was to do. We know that they would have done far more if there had been more to do. They have returned to us bearing the palm of victory; they can proudly point to the downfall of a tyrant and the rise of a republic, as the work of their own hands!

What then, is it that distinguishes the civil war from the other wars in which our country has been engaged during the past century? The gallant men of '61, many of whom are celebrating this day in various parts of the Union, and some of whom are honoring this very occasion with their presence, had an enemy of a very different character from that met with in the usual course of a nation's history.

Brave son, you had to meet an enemy of your own blood, of your own traditions, of your own timber! You had to meet officers educated in the same school of military science as were your own officers. Excepting the tactics which were the creation of original, individual genius, you had to cope with an adversary as familiar with your general movements as you were yourselves. You are Americans—you had to fight Americans!

Yet were it not for the issues at stake in your conflict, your deeds would go down in history as mere facts and would indicate no more than that you were dauntless men and great fighters. But in the light of the cause for which you were contending, your achievements indicate far more than this. The war, sir, which has been won by your generous minds and your gory hands has a significance far deeper than most wars. It stands in the front rank of all the wars recorded in history. It was not a mere war for the settlement of a territorial dispute; it was not simply a war for the emancipation of the negro—great as that cause was; it was essentially a war testing whether a republic might live! Upon the continuation of our Union in its firm and unshattered condition hinged the very fate of republican government. We were but retrying an experiment which had been tried centuries ago by Greece and Rome. The crowned heads of Europe were in an avicious state of expectancy, vainly flattering themselves upon the stability of monarchical system, and ready to swoop down upon a divided country, exhausted and spent by the horrors of civil war. Upon your success, then, soldiers of the Rebellion, turned the question whether a government by the people could endure; whether men in our generation can live better as subjects or as freemen. This, fellow-citizens, is the broad meaning of our achievement and this day can appropriately include a tribute to such an achievement.

Fellow-citizens, it is beyond our power to repay these soldiers for what they did. We must leave their reward, largely to their own pride in contemplating the glorious result. But because we cannot fully repay them shall we be content to do nothing but eulogize them? Shall we consent that other soldiers living in neighboring communities who have done even less, perhaps, than our own soldiers from this village, shall we consent that they shall have monuments and tablets erected to their memories while we here honor our men only with words? No, the citizens of Perrysburg will never consent to that! The movement which has been thus far so ably advanced by some of our most public-spirited men, must be prosecuted to a successful issue. Let the people stand behind it. Let them remember that the honor is not only to those for whom the monument is erected; it is an honor to our citizens as a body and especially to those who are doing what they can, either by words, acts or money, to make the patriotic undertaking a success.

With this splendid memorial finished, let us build up other monuments which our location, the history of our valley and other circumstances give us an opportunity to uphold. And let us not forget Fort Meigs! If our predecessors, through some misfortune or otherwise have been unable to commemorate our wars in chronological order, let us begin at this end and work the other way. With our soldiers' monument as the first great step, let us all unite, irrespective of party affiliations, and continue our just demands for the resurrection of Fort Meigs. Let us organize; let us write; let us speak; let

[CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.]

Reports show that over fifteen hundred lives have been saved through the use of One Minute Cough Cure. Most of these were cases of grippe, croup, asthma, whooping cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. Its early use prevents consumption. A. R. Champney, Druggist.